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SENSIBLE WORDS.



THE position of cotton from a standpoint of supply and demand and the position of cotton goods from a standpoint of trade and the position of labor from an economic standpoint seems to present a situation so interesting to civilization in general and the Southern cotton planter in particular, that it seems worthwhile to try to show the cotton grower "where he is at."

The "visible supply" is the largest ever recorded and the invisible supply, also, is probably larger than ever before. The crop is very excellent quality in which has made it desirable to hold by Spinners, Growers and Merchants. The price has been relatively cheap and money has been abundant and available so the Spinners have had no excuse to go uncovered and Farmers have not been forced to sell and dealers have had what appeared to be a good mercantile party, says J. E. Latham, one of the South's prominent cotton men, of Greensboro, North Carolina.

The advance since the middle of December of over a cent a pound has been brought about almost entirely by the fear of something happening to the new crop. The market has been stimulated by all sorts of talk about acreage reduction; impending depredation by the boll weevil; an insufficiency of moisture in West Texas and predictions of an exodus of labor from the weevil infested districts of Louisiana and Mississippi. In other words, speculation has appropriated all the rumors and made bullish every possible prospect trying to get cotton just a little above the cost of production. In the meantime, food for man and beast is selling at the highest prices ever known and "the talent" out in Chicago that has had the grain markets in a cornered state most of the time for several months, show no disposition to relax, and grain is higher than ever known at this season of the year. The bull leader says: "This year's wheat is a domestic proposition" which can probably be construed to mean that he and his crowd owns about all the grain and they will continue to advance prices just as high as possible, without producing "bread riots."

Can a cotton planter afford to grow cotton at the average price at which this crop has sold and the prospective price at which next crop is selling and pay these prices for food? I will answer this question yes, but it is likely the Western man will own the farm in a short time.

It is not new to the farmer that small crops of cotton fetch more money than big crops because every person of intelligence knows this and also, that when food is dear cotton is cheap.

The crop this year is over 13 1/2 million bales which is a million more than the world can consume; therefore to relieve the congestion of cotton the farmer must plant less and to relieve (this Chicago corner in food) must produce more grain.

Under various organizations during the past few years, the cotton growers have sent out some "hot stuff" in the form of resolutions and recommendations, they have abused the cotton dealers with regularity and built a few storage houses at intervals; these remedies are of doubtful value and while they may help the symptoms, they do not reach the disease. The truth is Mr. Farmer you are raising too little food and too much cotton.

The question of food prices ought to be considered very carefully because if present conditions have come to stay, then all wages and salaries and economics must be readjusted. Food has to be purchased every day, but the purchase of cotton goods can be done tomorrow or put off indefinitely. The high price of food is largely responsible for the low price of cotton. The drought in Texas is being used as an argument in favor of cotton but the facts are that now is corn planting time in the drought district and if rain does not come promptly, the entire acreage will be planted in cotton, provided rain falls within two months, which is very likely.

I hear from many sections that the cotton acreage will not be reduced, but my opinion is to be contrary.

As to prices the outlook seems to rest altogether upon the prospects of next crop.

EXIT THE "RAT" AND THE CURL.

From that vague but authoritative source from whence come all edicts of feminine fashions and foibles, it is heralded that the new method of dressing the hair will be a decided and comforting departure from the existing vogue. The doom of the "rat," the puff, the curl and the pampered Marcel wave is sounded. With the coming era will enter the Greek coiffure with its simple band of jewels or velvet. The newest style will be severely plain, parted on the right side low over the forehead, hauled aft and coiled high on the back of the head.

The prevailing and complex method of hair dressing is an awesome and profound mystery to the masculine mind. Under ordinary circumstances the man pays little attention to coiffures. He accepts any style with philosophical resignation, contenting himself merely with the comforting reflection that the woman, with her scant thatch carefully bent over a life preserver pressed down over her head, is happy. But the man at the theater has time and occasion for solemn reflection upon the absurdities of the prevailing mode of hair dressing. He sees all about him the extremes of styles, reminding him vaguely of pictures in the old readers of African headresses. He notes that wherever possible, the hair is built up on wire frames, sometimes in gigantic rolls that flare widely all about head and sometimes adorned with many cute little curls tucked carefully under "rats" and things. But, plus, too often the curls do not match the sparse but authentic reality behind the ears, on the neck and squarely on the crown of the head. The present style is a sort of competition to see which woman can make the biggest pile of hair on and about her head with the aid of tressises, frames and built-out porches behind. In the cycle of the fashions all women at one time or another get their opportunity. If it is the "hipless" gown, the slim ones have their innings. But when the order changes the plump ones glory in their beauty. So, it is observed, it is with hair. For a long time the shrinking little women with real hair have

had to content themselves with either the pretzel or the doughnut knot with simple variations. But now that the Grecian coiffure has come in, the shrinking maidens and matrons will find that they will shine with a glory all their own. And with the Greek style prevailing, the man at the play may be able to catch glimpses of the stage frequently, and that will materially assist.

We have read of a communication from George Washington outpouring to have "come through" by means of spiritualistic medium. We regret to say that George's literary style has greatly deteriorated.

President Taft may be able to pass around the offices so that everybody will be pleased, but, without wishing to be considered pessimistic, we would urge him not to base any very fond hopes on his ability to do this.

expect in the matter of opportunity and prosperity.

The Jew brings to that marvelous amalgam known as an American citizen elements which are practical and useful, and his contribution is as valuable in its way as that of any other competent race. Centuries of persecution have taught him gratitude for the fullest liberty; not servile thanks for freedom, but the eager desire and determination to make the most of the opportunities afforded. The Jew has been taught assimilability by having been bound to the chariot wheels of every nation of the earth. He has racial traits which untold ages of oppression have not been able to eradicate, and these traits go to the making of the best citizenship in a land where there is anything like freedom of opportunity. He is not a foreigner in the common sense; he belongs to all nations—he belongs to none. His own has passed away from the face of the earth, and yet it has been enshrined

Most people who remembered him at all supposed he died a long time ago, when most of the men prominent before the Civil War died. In 1857 he published a book, entitled "The Impending Crisis in the South," an attack on slavery not from the moral or social but from the economic standpoint; he demonstrated that it did not pay. That was the year that James Buchanan became president. It was at that time that the contest over slavery became critical. Helper's "Impending Crisis" was almost as much the rage as Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." He wrote other books, but never struck twelve again or came anywhere near it. Mr. Lincoln gave him a consular appointment in South America. He spent many years in chasing a will-o'-the-wisp, which he called the "Three Americas' Railway." It was to be a railroad from Behring Strait to the Straits of Magellan. There wasn't anything on earth it wouldn't accomplish for the welfare of the Western Hemisphere. A modification of that project secured the approval of a Pan-American Congress, but the project of building a railroad down the backbone of a Continent has never appealed strongly to financial sentiment with water transportation cheaper than rail. At the age of eighty the discouraged Helper assisted nature by inhaling gas, and died in poverty and obscurity.

MISS CROCKER'S NECKLACE.



It is no uncommon thing to read news accounts of women losing rare jewels or large sums of money which they wear or carry about carelessly. About every so often the woman who loses her jewels from a "nall hand bag" makes her complaint, and with almost the same regularity the society woman

drops her "\$50,000 necklace" in a fashionable ball room or in getting into her automobile.

The latest case of a disappearing necklace is reported from San Francisco. Miss Jennie Crocker attended a most exclusive ball, and at 4 o'clock in the morning she discovered that her necklace valued at \$50,000 had been stolen. Immediately there was a flurry of excitement and the affair was telegraphed all over the United States. Those who had never even heard of Miss Jennie Crocker now know that she exists and that she is wealthy, talented and moves in most exclusive society.

Some way or other this loss of the wealthy California woman fails to bring forth any widespread cry of regret or sympathy from the mass of the American people. The young woman who could afford such a necklace of flawless pearls will not be deprived of any actual comforts of life through its loss. Even that pride of possession which, after all, is based upon vanity is counterbalanced by the extensive advertising she has secured. Most women are proverbially careless with their money and jewels. They carry them about where there is risk of theft or misplacing them and then complain bitterly when they are lost.

The original Crocker who went to California in '49 was a sturdy and honest old pioneer who dug the family fortune out of the ground. He probably never saw a \$50,000 pearl necklace in his life and perhaps never dreamed that a member of the house would ever possess such a magnificent ornament. If he had \$50,000 to invest in non-interest paying enterprises he very likely would have fed the hungry and provided homes for the poor. But he was not a social light. He only made the money; his heirs are spending it.

Man still carries the original number of ribs, but he is short of a lung lobe. Where did he lose it? Eve got it. Man's right lung to-day consists of two lobes. Let us consider the missing lobe on the left. The lungs, mind you, are the life. Eve was made out of Adam's third lung lobe, on the left the lobe nearest the heart. She was constructed out of wind mostly. That is, she took part of Adam's breath away. Adam's majority of the male persuasion in these later days can count on only five lobes to both lungs; while Eve's daughters can count on seven; which accounts for woman having the last word in a controversy.

DAVID E. THOMPSON,
American Ambassador to Mexico.



THE JEW IN AMERICA.



THE Zionists must be credited with the utmost sincerity in their efforts to re-nationalize the Jews of the world, but it would seem as though their efforts were largely wasted in trying to persuade the Jews of the United States to exchange their present condition and future prospects for even the most prosperous station to be expected in connection with the success of the Zionist movement. The leading Jews of this country have repeatedly voiced the consensus of opinion of their compatriots, which opinion is emphatically to the effect of the United States represents all that the people of any nation could possibly

and perpetuated in the ark of his covenant.

Here in this free America, the real Canaan of the world, the Jew finds untrammeled exercise for the characteristics which have made him one of the wonders of history, and he repays America for the opportunity by giving to it the allegiance of a citizenship which has no reservation, no time-serving, no selfishness. Jerusalem is not for Jews as make up the vast majority of the hosts of Judaism in America. His share in working out the destiny of this great country sheds greater glory upon him than would the setting up of a throne of David again where the temple once stood. The temple has been rebuilt in the shadow of the Stars and Stripes.

Hinton Rowan Helper was a great national figure once, but he outlived it. At twenty-eight he was famous. When he died at eighty he had long been forgotten.

THELTON'S
STEARNS
PICTURES BY
CARTER
THE MAN OF THE HOUR
Will commence again next week and car-
to completion soon